MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation in the city, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

News of the Morning.

A manifesto, signed by the Senators and Representatives of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Louisiana, has made its appearance in Washington, which states that all hope of the South obtaining relief through the agency of the Committee, or Congressional legislation, is extinguished, and that the establishment of a Southern Confederacy is the only remedy left.

President BUCHANAN has issued a proclamation, recommending the 4th day of January as a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed by the people of the United States.

It is expected that the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State will pass both Houses of Congress this week, and become a law.

Holland has made arrangements for the emancipation of all the slaves in the Dutch colonies, on the principle of English emancipation.

A heavy snow storm occurred at Richmond, Va., on Saturday. Snow fell to such a depth as to interfere with the running of the trains.

The Court of Queen's Bench, in session at Toronto, has decided in favor of giving up ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, to the U. S authorities. The case has been appealed.

A despatch from Washington says that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is to be held in readiness to proceed to the aid of the forts in Charleston Harbor at a moment's warning.

A Union meeting was held in New York on Saturday.

The Calhoun Block, Memphis, has been destroyed by fire; loss $100,000.

The Legislature of South Carolina has elected WM. PICKENS Governor.

More Lynchings.

A party of men just driven away from Louisiana, after having been subjected to atrocities that will Indians would be ashamed to perpetrate, passed through this city yesterday, on their way home, to Fond du Lac, Wis. We did not see the persons to whom we refer, but we are told that their stories will, when related to the public, make every American blush. A Douglas Democrat who saw their tears, and heard their relation of the way in which their wounds were received, advised them to prosecute them at the office of the Chicago *Times*, as a commentary on the denial in that paper that Northern men are driven away from the South. Their crime was their residence at the North—in Wisconsin, where a Personal Liberty law is the statute book, unrepealed.—*Chicago Tribune, Saturday,*

Our exchanges, from the East and South, are full of stories similar to the above.—Outrages upon the persons and property of Northern men are almost of daily occurrence in the Cotton States. There is no excuse, as there is no provocation, for these intolerable wrongs; and so long as they are persisted in, it is idle to think that the North will consent to even *talk* about "compromise."

HOLDING FORT MOULTRIE.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing of the remark in the President's Message, that the commanding officer at the Charleston forts has been instructed to act strictly on the defensive, says:

"How is it expected the officer in command with less than fifty fighting men, will hold those extensive forts, when stormed by a force of, say, two thousand men, like those that covered Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, &c. Doubtless, should, unfortunately, worse come to worse, Major Anderson, 'the officer in command,' and the other officers, as well as the men, will do all that men can do, but the President should not expect them to work a miracle with the tools just now in hand. I repeat the remark that the Government and the country —if we have one—is fortunate in having so discreet and able a corps of officers at this port as are now here. They will do nothing rash, but pursue rigidly the defensive policy."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—On Wednesday morning the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN JANE, wife of JOHN BLACKBURN, left her home in Mukwanago and started for Sayleaville, about one and-a-half miles distant, to do some trading. On Thursday A. M., the 13th inst., her body was found in a marsh on section 36, in town 6, range 18, in the town of Genesee, and within one-half a mile of her home in Mukwanago.

At a Coroner's inquest held on the body, the following facts were established: Deceased left Sayleaville on Wednesday evening before sundown and started in the direction of her home across the fields. The verdict of the Coroner's JURY was that the deceased came to her death by exposure and the visitation of God.

H. V. PRENTICE,
Justice of the Peace.

GENESEE, Dec. 13th, 1860.

DESPATCHES LONG DRAWN OUT.—On Friday night the telegraphic operators put Portland in connection with Charleston, S. C., and transmitted messages distinctly; subsequently Bangor and New Orleans were connected for the first time, and messages sent from Maine to Louisiana. We believe this a longer distance than was ever before connected in the United States, or any telegraphic line over which intelligible despatches have been sent.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA CENSURED.—The Georgia House of Representatives have unanimously passed a vote of censure upon the Governor of that State, Hon. Joseph E. Brown. It appears that the Governor, in vetoing the Bank Relief bill, intimated that it had been passed through corrupt influences used by the banks. The Legislature requested an explanation. The Governor replied that "no charge of bribery was intended; that the language used was general, and was intended to be directed against what is usually known as lobby influence, when gentlemen leave their homes and spend money for travelling expenses, tavern bills, &c., &c., for the purpose of hanging around the General Assembly, to try to influence the minds of members so as to procure the passage of a particular bill." The reply closed with the hint that "conscious innocence" would not have appropriated to itself language in which there was no imputation of criminality made. The House did not like the answer and the following resolutions were passed—ayes 113, nays 0:

Be it Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Brown, has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to maintain, in his official intercourse with this body, that dignity of deportment which becomes the Chief Magistrate of Georgia.

Resolved further, That this resolution be spread upon the journals of this House.—*Baltimore American.*

Boston Matters.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—3 P. M.

The steamship Europa arrived here from Halifax at 10 o'clock this A. M.

The newspaper bag for the associated press was dispatched by the new London route, and will arrive in New York about half past seven this evening.

Wendell Phillips will deliver an address in Music Hall to-morrow, on the subject of "Snobs and Education." In anticipation of troubles the military have been ordered to be in readiness to march from their armories.

From Washington.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The debates of the last three days in Congress cannot fail to have a decided effect in disheartening the Disunionists, and restoring confidence to the country. People have been unreasonably alarmed. That alarm is subsiding; the visionary fabric of secession is rapidly dissolving itself into the air. Its imaginary basis is gone; one by one the alleged grievances of the extreme South have been demolished and abandoned, until the only pretext left is, a want of affection between the two sections. Something more substantial than this must be pleaded in favor of divorce, even granting that the indictment can be sustained.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

These discussions have been of material service in several ways. They have drawn tardy and reluctant, and hence all the more effective concessions, from the Northern Democrats and from Southern men of the border States, that the repeated charges of a want of fidelity, on the part of the Republicans to the Constitutional obligations of the North in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, are utterly groundless. These accusations are virtually confessed by Douglas himself, by Mr. Pugh, by Breckinridge Democrats like Fitch of Indiana and Thompson of New Jersey, to be partizan calumnies invented for merely electioneering purposes. They have declared in their places in the Senate that the entire North, Republicans and Democrats included, have been true to their Constitutional guaranties. In this respect the Senators from the border Southern States, the only States practically interested in the question, substantially concede the same thing.

WISE INACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans have probably acted wisely in allowing this state of things to happen without essentially contributing towards bringing it about. They have nothing to apologize for or explain. In a dignified way, they will go straight forward in the course they have commenced, and give practical effect to Mr. Lincoln's election by trying to reform the Government and to banish useless agitation. The pretext of the negro, which Jackson wisely predicted would be used by Southern disorganizers next after the tariff, to bring about disunion and Southern Confederacy, is in a fair way to be disposed of as it should be, at least for a time.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

From personal appearances, several Southern States will make a feint of seceding, but a reaction will speedily bring them back to their intelligence.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET—SENATOR SEWARD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Seward, I am credibly informed, has stated that he will neither seek nor decline a Cabinet position under Lincoln. He expresses the opinion, that the Cotton States will certainly secede, but in a few years will be desirous of returning to the Union. He does not speak in favor of coercion. It is not probable that he will make any speeches during the present session, though frequently urged to do so.

SENATOR WADE'S EXPECTED SPEECH.

The galleries were crowded and overflowing, a speech being anticipated from Judge Wade. He took the floor when Mr. Wigfall concluded, and will deliver one of his characteristic speeches on Monday.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Other Republican Senators will follow.—Their speeches will be firm, yet not unnecessarily irritating, nor in the least menacing. They must, however, affirm the plain truth, that secession can only end in war, since it can only be carried out by making a direct attack upon the property and the troops of Government.

PEACEABLE SECESSION IMPOSSIBLE.

No Republican here entertains any idea that peaceable secession is possible. The same is substantially true of the Southern Opposition members and Border State Democrats in general.

PROSPECTS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The opinion gains ground that the Disunion treason will never proceed so far as the overt act. Probably five or six States will pass Secession ordinances, of which no particular notice need be taken, so long as the contemplated rebellion is on paper only.

Washington Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—8 P. M.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

At the request of Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, a member of the Committee of States, the Southern Members of Congress assembled at his rooms last night, and adjourned at 11 o'clock, at which time the following declaration was made and signed by those present. It had already been presented to the Committee of Thirty-Three:

THE SOUTHERN MANIFESTO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

To our Constituents:—The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union through the agency of the Committe and Congressional legislation, or Constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretense of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in their purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment, the honor, safety and independence of the Southern States lies in a Southern Confederacy—the inevitable result of Southern State secession—that the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union.

This manifesto is signed by Pugh, Clopton, Moore, Curry, Stalworth, of Alabama; Iverson, Underwood, Gartrell, Jackson, Crawford and Jones of Georgia; Hawkins, of Florida; Hindman, of Arkansas; Brown, Barksdale, Singleton, and Reuben Davis, of Mississippi; Craig and Ruffin, of North Carolina; Benjamin and Landrum, of Louisiana, Senators Yulee, Sebastian, Johnson, of Arkansas; Slidell, Wigfall, and Hemphill will sign it

The manifesto will be immediately communicated to the several constituencies of the gentlemen named by telegraph.

It is understood that Kansas will be admitted next week. The Democrats not designing nor desiring to interfere with the wishes of the Republicans.

The Senate Territorial Committee will bring forward a territorial organization for Pike's Peak. Mr. Grow, from the House Committee will bring forward a similar bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—3 P. M.

Rumors are in circulation that Secretary Thompson has resigned, but there is authority for saying that such is not his present intention.

Senator Benjamin, it is stated, will take an early opportunity to make a secession speech.

Certain accessionists say that France, Russia, Prussia and other European Powers will promptly recognize the independence of any seceding States.

It is said that a line of French steamers, which were intended to run from Havre to New York, will be changed from the latter place to New Orleans.

The President's proclamation, recommending to the people of the United States to observe the 4th day of January, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, is officially published. He says:

"Hope seems to have deserted the minds of men, and God's arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies."

Emancipation in the Dutch Colonies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says:

"Official information has been received here that Holland has made arrangements for the emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch colonies, on the principle of English emancipation, making compensation to the masters."

A HASTY BRIDEGROOM.—On no occasion, says the Springfield *Republican*, do people seem more prone to commit blunders than at a wedding. The following actually occurred at a neighboring town:

"In the midst of a crowd of witnesses, the clergyman had just completed that interesting ceremony which binds in the silver bonds of wedlock two willing hearts, and stretched forth his hands to implore the blessing of Heaven on the union. At this point the groomsman, seeing the open hands reached out, supposed it was the signal for him to surrender the wedding fee, which was burning in his pocket. Accordingly, just as the clergyman closed his eyes in prayers, he felt the pressure of two sweaty half-dollars upon his open palm. The good man hesitated a moment, appalled at the ludicrousness of his situation, but coolly deposited the money in his pocket, and proceeded with his devotion."

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

	Arrive.	*Depart.*
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO	11:35 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
	4:20 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE	10:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.
	9:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI	11:20 A. M.	4:45 P. M.
	7:00 P. M.	12:05 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & HORICON	9:30 A. M.	1:45 A. M
	2:35 P. M.	1:55 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WAT. & B. V.	11:50 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 25th.

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, D. P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Elkhorn, &c. Way	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Pertake City, Kubour City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	8:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Rock River Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M

☞ NUMBERS of the DAILY SENTINEL containing a full list of the names of persons lost by the *Lady Elgin* disaster, can be obtained at our counter. Also copies of Friday morning's issue, containing the statement of the Young Men's Association and Mr. CAVERNO, in relation to the late difficulty between these parties and Rev. Mr. CORNING. Single copies five cents.

More about Woman.

THE MORAL HISTORY OF WOMAN. From the French of ERNEST LEGOUVE. New York: REDD & CARLTON—Milwaukee: STRICKLAND & Co.

The admirers of LA FEMME will hail the appearance of this work, by the same author, with delight. It has, for its object, the investigation of the actual condition of French women according to laws and manners.—In the first chapter, the author treats of birth, and shows conclusively that the birth of a girl has, from time immemorial, been looked upon as something of a disgrace.

"Here is a bed of pain—a bed bare and rude for the rich as for the poor, for the people of the North as for them of the South. A woman is in labor; near her an anxious husband, her trembling mother, the silent physician; all eyes are turned towards him; they wait; suddenly a feeble cry is heard, the first utterance of human life—a child is born. What is it? what is it? they eagerly inquire. 'It is a girl.'

For how many ages, or how many nations have these words, 'it is only a girl been words of sorrow, and even a title of shame.'?" The author then cites a great number of instances to prove his assertion, and brings the truth closely home.

The next chapters are devoted to "The Wife," "The Mother," and "Woman." In drawing sparallel between man and woman in the last chapter—we find the following passage which gives a very good idea of the author's views: "Only one fact could lawfully condemn woman, their radical inferiority. Now how shall we prove this inferiority? By the study of history, perhaps. But woman, having in all times been excluded from office, we cannot judge of what they might be by what they have been:

By their psychology? When the soul has been dwarfed by servitude, how can we find its true nature, under its imposed mask?

The objections against woman, drawn even from her proved incapacity, or from her faults, fall before the single fact of her eternal subordination. It is not she whom you seek. It is not she of whom you judge.—It is a factitious being—the work of man, not of God. Philosophical and historical analysis here seem to lose all their force."

MUSICAL SOCIETY CONCERT.—The Concert of the Milwaukee Musical Society, at Albany Hall, on Friday evening, was one of the very best they have ever given, and speaks well for the ability of the new Director, Mr. ABEL. The instrumental pieces were uncommonly good, and the chrosses were admirably rendered. The gems of the evening were an air for soprano, from the "Puritani," and the magnificent duett for tenor and baritone, from "Belisario." In the first, Madame JACOBI surprised and delighted the audience by her rich and powerful voice, and classic method. The piece was astiastically *encored*. The same compliment was paid to the duett, which was most enthusiastically sung by Messrs. ABEL and ROSENTHAL. The Orchestral accompaniment, under the careful lead of Professor BACH, was the best we have heard at the Society Concerts. Our music-loving public are indebted to the Society and to Mr. ABEL for a great treat. We hope that it will not be long before they gratify us with another.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *People's Press* and the *News* have become one flesh, and the happy couple appeared, for the first time, on Saturday, under the name of the "Daily People's Press and News." The proprietor is Doctor C. H. ORTON, of the Fifth Ward, a member of the Common Council. BERIAH BROWN assumes the editorial charge. Other arrangements are indicated and the public assured that no pains will be spared to make the Press and News a first-class paper.

The *State Rights* published at Monroe, Green County, is to be discontinued, Mr. STOUT, its editor, being about to establish a paper at Steven's Point.

THE CENTRIFUGAL GUN.—The New York *Express* has the following item about the gun invented by Mr. DICKINSON, brother of Col. H. E. DICKINSON, of the "Albany," which was exhibited in this city and noticed in the SENTINEL several months ago:

"The Centrifugal Gun was exhibited in Boston last week. It is claimed by the inventor, Mr. Dickinson, that this gun will throw 500 balls per minute, at a rifle range, without powder or cap, simply by turning a crank like a coffee mill. The balls are fed into a funnel with a shovel, from which the gun feeds itself. It throws its shot singly, but continuously, at a rate equal to the ceaseless fire of 10,000 men."

OPENING BALL AT BURCHARD'S NEW HALL.—The opening of the splendid Hall in Burchard's New Block on Spring Street, will take place on Christmas. The Turners, as will be seen by the advertisement, are to give a grand ball there; for which the most extensive preparations are being made. A large christmas tree will occupy the centre of the hall. It will be loaded with Christmas Gifts which are to be distributed to the buyers of tickets on the evening of the ball

CHEAP BILLIARDS—ALBANY HALL.—The proprietor of the elegant Billiard Hall in the Albany, Col. H. E. DICKINSON, desires us to inform his friends and the public that the price for a game of billiards, in his establishment, will be only *five cents*, day or night, until further notice. Col. DICKINSON'S tables are first rate and everything about his rooms is all that could be asked. If his customers quarrel with the price, he will give them something *to-boot*.

PERSONAL.—ALANSON HOLLY, late of the Kilbourn City *Mirror* called upon us Saturday. He starts for Western New York to-morrow. Mr. HOLLY will make his future residence either at Lockport or Wausau, in that State.

A Milwaukeean in Havana.

LEVI MORSE, of the firm of MORSE BROS., blacesmists, in this city, writes a letter from Havana, where he is now spending his time in recuperating his health and buying cigars. We are kindly permitted to make the following extract from his correspondence:

HAVANA, November 18

DEAR BROTHER:—We are having the very best of time here among the Spaniards. The women are the handsomest in all creation; a little dark, but all the richer looking; and they have such a queenly laziness about them that a fellow can't look at them long without dozing. I don't go out much at night since I met with an adventure, which was like this: I was walking along the Grand Plaza about nine o'clock at night, looking at the *senoritas* moving along like folks in a dream, and sleeping in their *volantes*, when a Habanero rushed up to me, his moustache standing out straight and his eyes burning. He didn't say "nothing," but whipping out his polgnard—which is another name for bowie—made a dig at me, and I started. I fancy I ran slightly, and hav'nt been out at night since.

The houses are all on the ground floor here, as people are too lazy to go up stairs. They live on garlic and oil. Everything smells of it—smell of this letter. The hotel where I stop is called the "La Noblesa Vascagonda." They have hot garlic for breakfast, and cold garlic for supper, and stewed garlic for dinner. Everybody gets up at six in the morning, not because they get enough sleep, but so that they can get through with their business in time for a snooze in the afternoon; their snooze they call a *siesta*, and would as soon go without their garlic as their *siesta*. When the regular hour comes for going to sleep everybody lies down. The drivers of the *volantes* get down and run for the shade of the nearest tree; the Senor stops his business and "keels over," and the *Senoritas* close their eyes together. And then nothing but the smell of garlic wakes 'em up. I have bought a case of cigars, which they call here the *Los Californianos*, and a good supply of *cigaritas*, for the Wisconsin Senoritas. My beard has grown so long that I have to put it in my pocket to keep it out of the way. It's all owing to the sweet oil and garlic.

Yours,
LEVI MORSE.

DE VILLIERS' FENCING EXHIBITION.—M. DE VILLIERS gave an exhibition on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, of his pupils' and his own fencing with broadsword and foils.

A letter from the "unknown officer" was read, which stated that he was taken suddenly ill and was unable to meet M. DE VILLIERS. The little Frenchmen displayed wonderful perfection with the foils, and we suspect he has not his match in these parts.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DEC. 15TH.—Geo. Smith, drunk and disorderly, fined $5 and costs. Paid.

Geo. McMann, drunk and disorderly, fined $1 and costs, or 7 days in jail. Execution issued.

Frank Burnett, charged with larceny.—Ordered to recognize in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next January term of Court, or in default be committed. Committed.

William Yetter, charged with forgery of promissory note. Examination in progress as we make up our report.

THE SKATING CLUB.—There was a large attendance of the Skating Club on the river Saturday afternoon. Some twelve, or fifteen ladies graced the occasion by their presence and enjoyed the exercise. The weather was superb; the ice in fair condition and the lady skaters showed great proficiency.—BROCKWAY, who delights in accommodating the public, will run an Omnibus to the skating ground, every half-hour, on the regular afternoons—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE.—We are in receipt of a card of exquisite design and execution, designed as a counting house almanac, issued by the old and popular Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford. The card is one of the most tasty we ever saw. The cash capital of this company is $400,000. Cash assets over $500,000. O. ALEXANDER is the agent in this city. A. W. HATCH, Solicitor.

BACK PAY OF THE POLICEMEN.—The subject of the pay of the policemen came up in the Board of Councillors on Friday evening. The finance committee having reported in favor of the allowance. It was, however, not agreeable to the board to concur with the committee and the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

I. O. OF G. T.—Dr. CASTLEMAN will deliver an address before Banner Temple this evening at Good Templar's Hall, in Bowman's Block.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.—It has become a universal custom with all who desire a fashionable, superior and becoming outfit, to make their selections from the Mammoth House of SPROULE & BENNETT, No. 150 East Water street. This establishment is fast gaining a reputation of keeping none but first class goods—ready-made clothing, as well as every variety of gents' furnishing goods. Their present stock for the winter trade, as well as their prices demanded, cannot fail to please all who call. For the worth of your money in clothing, go to No. 150 East Water street

dec8k391eodlmo

LOCAL NOTICES.

THEO. SCHRIEBER,
DEALER IN

WHITEFISH, TROUT, FRESH AND Smoked Halibut and Salmon, Codfish, Pike, Pickerel, Perch, Black Bass, &c., &c.

POULTRY of all descriptions. OYSTERS and GAME of the season always on hand.

☞ Second door from corner Milwaukee and Mason streets, first block north of the Post Office.

☞ Goods sent no any part of the City free of charge. dec17k10d4w

TAXES. TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Tax papers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
nov29k970d1f

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished, Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my4dj702d1y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 203 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct4k86d6m Agent for Milwaukee.

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861,

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early history of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and merchants; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city and sold only to subscribers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

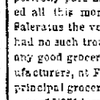
Names should be sent to the SENTINEL Office as early as possible, that the Publishers, in putting the first forms to press may know exactly how large an edition to work off. oc27

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d2f

REMOVAL



MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hazzelt & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

C. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

SEND YOUR

MAGAZINES, &C.,

TO THE

SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,

AND HAVE THEM BOUND.

☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.

EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph Office—*Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.*

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my1at257d1f-1stop A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ ROMANCE.—But poor Miss Squeers! Her anger, rage, and vexation; the rapid succession of bitter and passionate feelings that whirled through her mind, as she surveyed, first, the biscuit, then the pastry, &c., which was spread before the gaze of the restless guests! How she vowed that Salvation had been her ruin; that but for the eccentric and unaccountable peculiarities of this preparation, she should at that moment have astonished the assembled company with cream cakes and delicious party. If she had only used D. B. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus, which is perfectly pure and reliable, she would have been spared all this mortification. She procured De Land's Saleratus the very next day, of her grocer, and has had no such trouble since! It can be purchased from any good grocer, and is sold at wholesale by the manufacturers, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and by the principal grocers in all parts of the country.

aug1d97ldawod6m

☞ A large portion of the American people are wholly unaware of the deleterious effects incident to the use of common Saleratus, thereby producing disease, and destroying health. The highest perfection of art has been attained in the manufacture of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Use one paper, and you will never have any other. It is a great ways ahead of soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. For sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAZER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DARLMAN & Co. my26j706

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 81 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec1f

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

☞ Read advertisement of LINGOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Loudon's Block.
jan25k283d1y

MARRIED:

At Summit, Dec. 13th, by Rev. E. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN CROSS, Jr., of Wauwatosa, and Miss JANE CHAMPION, of Summit.

The World Moves Rapidly,
And is developing something new
EVERY DAY!
AND WE INTEND TO KEEP RIGHT side up with the times, even in this progressive age. One thing new, not whilst has been developed since the last six months, and is not only of individual interest, but is public good, is that

HUNN & CROSBY

Keep the largest and best selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the City. It is probably useless for us to mention that we are not to be undersold, such being the case, we merely make a note of it. To those who want something nice "they will" on during the holidays, we would say you want to

Come Around and See Us!

You will find ours

THE ONLY STOCK IN THE CITY

From which you can

SELECT CHOICE GOODS!

feb10k443 d-s-w-m-y HUNN & CROSBY.

NEW BOOKS
—AT THE—
Young Men's Association Library.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL list of those just received: Help's Spanish Conquest; Life of Washington, by Everett; Memorials of Hood; Gertrude of the Wilderness, by Miss Johnson; Olmsted's Back Country; Collins' Down the Amazon; Life in the Desert; Second Thoughts; Hitchcock's Thackeray's Sentimental Humorists; Bush's Occasional Productions; Macaulay's Lantern Miscellanies; Miss Gilbert's Cleaver, by Jr. Holland; Miss Bailey, by Miss Lamb; Lovell, the Widower, by Thackeray; Collins' Woman in White; Nemesis, by Miss Perry; Gunsaulus' Key to Revelation; Wild Life, Orrmsby, and John Brown, by Hayne Reed; Clet's Officer of Zouaves; Street's Words and Water; Reade's English Commandment; Say's Entomology of the U. S.; Lawson Physiology of Common Life; Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History—2d series.

☞ Post December 1st to April, 67 cents. Initiation fee $1. Rooms, Main street, next door north of the Newhall, 2d floor. dec15

TAXES. TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Tax papers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
nov29k970d1f

Moore's Sewing Machine!
THE BEST IN USE.
"Simplicity, Cheapness, Durability and Perfection in Work,"
THE MOTTO.

MANUFACTURED UNDER A LICENSE.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, 84 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee. L. E. LOUIS WOLFE,
dec6k381d1w4mo Prop. for Wisconsin.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

WE WILL BUY TWO MORTGAGES of $1,500 each, 1870 and 1871, to run one or more years. Also, a mortgage of $800.

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE OF $1,600 at 12½ cent interest. Also, a $1,500 mortgage, 12½ cent interest, to run three years.

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE ON MAIN street, above Biddler; rent $300. A good frame House on Main street; $12 ⅌ month. A good Brick House on Milwaukee street at the rate of $200 ⅌ annum.

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM!!

CHAS. A. NOBLE,
122 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
POST OFFICE BOX 1820.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND MANufacturer of Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods of every description. Lamps and Chandeliers for Churches, Halls, Public Buildings, Stores, &c.

The only House in Chicago receiving Downer's Genuine Boston Kerosene. All coal brands of Coal Oils. Lard, Binnacle, and all Burning and Lubricating Oils.

Agency of Bidwell's Coal Oil Grease, and Depot of Groton Mineral Paint Co. dec15k384d1w1y

To-Day's Advertisements.

GRAND BALL!

On the Opening of

BURCHARD'S HALL,

ON SPRING STREET, FOURTH WARD,

Given by the

Milwaukee Independent Turners

ASSOCIATION,

Tuesday, Dec. 25th, 1860.

THIS BALL IS INTENDED BY THE Managers to be the Grand Ball of the season. The arrangements are on the most magnificent scale, and in aid of the leading citizens of this city have cheerfully consented to aid on this festive occasion.

In the centre of the Hall there will be a most magnificent Christmas tree, loaded with brilliant prizes, which will be distributed as gifts to ticket holders. Cost of Ticket, including supper, $3.

MANAGERS.

Harlow Burchard, Esq.,	Capt. J. C. Starkweather,
A. Botzkausen, Esq.,	Wm. E. Cramer, Esq.,
Gen. Rufus King,	H. Brown, Esq.,
Gen. Fr. Rost,	M. Schoeffler, Esq.,
J. Ladue, Esq.,	F. V. Deuster, Esq.,
J. Schlitz, Esq.,	B. Domeschke, Esq.,
J. Keating, Esq.,	Hon. D. A. J. Upham,
Chr. Pernkopf, Esq.,	Jas. G. Jenkins, Esq.,
Dr. C. H. Orton,	L. Schmidtner, Esq.

BACH'S FULL BAND is engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS $3; LADIES FREE.
SUPPER, 50 CENTS EXTRA.

☞ Tickets to be had of A. Groulich, and J. Schlitz, in the 2d Ward; also, at Niederer's, Spanknebel's, Gerlach's, and Kreger's in the 4th Ward; also, at Frank Bichardt's, 4th Ward. dec17d1d

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for the directors of the Marine Bank will be held at the Office of John S. Harris, No. 228 East Water street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. JNO. S. HARRIS,
dec15d1d1d President.

THE
Life of Andrew Jackson
BY JAMES PARTON,
Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," etc.

Three Volumes, 600 to 700 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

OCTAVO EDITION.—Cloth Binding, $5.00; Sheep, $6.75; Half-Calf, $9.00; Full Calf, $12. SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.—Octavo (*with the Subscription only*)—Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9; Half Calf $13; Full Calf, $18.

MR. PARTON HAS BEEN SEVERAL years engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. Of the first volume of the subscribers' Edition 8ve was issued a year since; the second was published last spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the third and second volumes the press have spoken in the warmest commendations:

"The life of Andrew Jackson was indeed an eventful one, and the man himself would infe his career, as a pioneer, a general, and a statesman, are among the most important in the history of our country."—*Boston Courier*. "As most all that related to him is peculiar, extraordinary, and interesting."—*Louisville Journal*. "Those who have been most familiar with the career of Jackson, will be surprised at the mass of new matter the author has collected."—*Richmond Enquirer*. "It exhausts the subject."—*New York Evening Post*. "It is an honest book throughout."—*Nashville Union*. "It is equally free from the spirit of detraction, on the one hand, and of indiscriminate laudation, on the other. Failings and virtues are alike faithfully delineated."—*Hartford Courant*. "One of the most readable of books. Every page is alive. It is as romantic as a mediæval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true."—*Boston Transcript*. "Contains a degree of interest which can scarcely be overrated."—*New York World*. "A fresher, livelier account was never written of any man."—*Boston Atlas and Bee

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1860.

The Daily Sentinel for 1861.

Important Improvements Contemplated.

On the first of January THE DAILY SENTINEL will commence a new volume under the most favorable auspices. The liberal support extended to us during the past year by our friends throughout this and the adjoining States, warrants us in our present determination to make THE SENTINEL for 1861 still more worthy of the partiality that has been shown it. The peculiar complication of National matters; the interest felt in the movements of foreign countries, and the approaching inaugural of a Republican President, all render the public anxious to receive the latest intelligence. Never before has there been such a demand for newspapers as at present.

THE SENTINEL for 1861, will be presented to the Public with several improvements. The various departments of news will be enlarged, and the addition of fresh and able talent on the editorial and corresponding staff, will make THE SENTINEL one of the most desirable papers in the northwest.

The facilities for obtaining the earliest news were never greater than are at present possessed by this office, and the patrons of this paper will have new inducements placed before them to continue their support.

We shall present the first number of the new volume to our readers with the flattering assurance that our efforts to keep the sheet up with times in every respect, will be rewarded by a still greater increase of patronage. We have made arrangements with prominent gentlemen, both in this country and abroad, to furnish us with regular correspondence. We have also several typographical improvements in view, which will be noticed at the proper time. In fact, no effort will be spared to render THE SENTINEL entirely unsurpassed as a Political and Commercial Newspaper, and a consistent advocate of Republican Principles, by any paper published in the North-west.

Democracy and Disunion.

After the Electors chosen by Virginia had cast the vote of that State for BELL and EVERETT, a public dinner was given to them by their political friends in Richmond. Among the speeches made on the occasion was one by Mr. JOHNSON, of Richmond, who said the following among other things:

> I have heard it said by some of the Electoral College that the Democratic party were dead, and I hope it may be so; but I fear not, for I claim to be able to preach as eloquent a funeral sermon over the deathbed of Democracy as any man in the United States. But I fear it is neither dead nor sleeping. I never saw a Disunionist who was not a Democrat.
>
> I believe this Union is in serious danger, and if it is to be destroyed it will be destroyed by Democrats; and the dead are incapable of destruction. And if this Union is destroyed, it will be destroyed by defeated, yet by living Democrats. Therefore, I fear, Democracy is not dead. It has been beaten in this State in the last few days by 17,000 majority, and yet I do not count the Douglas troops upon the side of Democracy. *I count but two parties now. I disregard all pilot organizations. I look upon it as a Union or Disunion party, and I say from whatever section or denomination you come or from whatever State, if you are for the Union stand with you, and die with you.* And I have that will be the prevailing sentiment with the people of Virginia. How can we stand upon any other issue?

Thus it seems that at the South, as at the North, the Disunionists are mainly, if not altogether Democrats. Certainly we know of no Republican, South or North, who gives countenance or encouragement to the Disunion movement. They are all, to a man, in favor of the Union as it is and the Constitution as it is; opposed, indeed, to the extension of slavery beyond its present limits, but equally opposed to any interference with it, where it exists, by either Federal, or State power.

Rats Quitting a Sinking Ship,

Secretary COBB, having exhausted the cash, and damaged the credit of the country and being at his wits' end how to repair either mischief, has resigned is office. Secretary CASS, having effectually helped Mr. BUCHANAN to run the machine of State into the ruts where it is now lumbering, has notified the President that he, too, intends taking leave of the Cabinet. It is not unlikely that others of the President's constitutional advisers will follow the example of Messrs. CASS and COBB. Nor would it much surprise us if the "Old Public Functionary" himself should abandon the White House and flee to Wheatland before his term of office expires. This cowardly desertion of their posts and duty, in the hour of the Republic's most imminent peril, is a fitting termination to the inglorious career of the present Administration. The country is well rid of them. May we never look upon their like again.

THE YANKEES NOT EASILY FRIGHTENED.—The New Englanders are rather pluming themselves on the superior ability of their Stocks to resist Panic. While the New York Bank Stocks are nearly all sold below par, only two out of twelve Boston Banks, whose stocks are in market, sell less than 100. While most of the Railway shares in Wall street are sold at enormous depreciation, those of six New England Railways are sold at par in Boston. New York Central sells at 70 in New York, while the Western Railroad brings 112 at Boston—a difference of 42 per cent. United States five per cent. Stocks have been selling in New York at 90, while Boston city five per cent. Stocks have been selling at 99 1-2. The Bonds of cities in Maine and Massachusetts bring 100, while those of the States of Missouri and Tennessee are selling at 65 or less. A Massachusetts paper before us says the difference is not attributed to the greater value of Stocks, but to the greater liability of the New Yorkers to get scared. It was just so in 1857.

MR. SEWARD.—The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent writes: Mr. Seward appears to enjoy a new lease of life since the close of the political campaign. He is now about fifty-nine years of age, and though "the frosts that never melt" have whitened his head, his confidence in the stability of the Union has all the cheerfulness and freshness of youth. In regard to the controversies respecting the Presidential nomination at Chicago, he says, "that is past." As for questions of the composition of the Cabinet and appointments, he says, "that is future." So that, on the whole, there are few men in public life whose political cares trouble them less than the Senator from New York.

NEW KIND OF EXPRESS FREIGHT.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* states that an individual named BOULDWARE passed through Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday last, in charge of the Express Company, close shaved, and bearing on his back the marks of a hundred and fifty stripes, well laid on, and consigned to HORACE GREELEY, New York. The consignors are citizens of Winnsborough, S. C., and his punishment arises from his having uttered incendiary language—probably saying that he voted for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

SPORTS OF THE CHASE IN TEXAS.—We copy the following chaste and elegant advertisement from the Texas *Pioneer*, a paper published in Springfield, Lewiston County, TEXAS:

NEGRO DOGS.

Charles H. Stillwell offers his services to the public to catch runaway negroes—and abolitionists. The latter he proposes to catch, free of charge, for food for his dogs. He can always be found at his residence, two miles north of Butler, Freestone Co., with fast horses and a fresh pack—ready and "spiling" for a chase.

TEXAS—OFFICIAL.—The vote of Texas is, for the BRECKINRIDGE ticket, 47,547; for the BELL-DOUGLAS ticket 15,438.—BRECKINRIDGE'S majority, 32,109.

FUR TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.—During the past year there has been received at St. Louis, 80,000 Buffalo robes. Of these, 60,600 were received from the upper Missouri 11,500 from the Platte Region, and 2,500 from the Osage Region. Average value per robe $2 50, in round numbers $360,000. The robes from Upper Missouri are the products of the Blackfeet Indians, being on the headwaters of the Missouri river, some three thousand miles from the mouth of that stream. These hides are all tanned by the women while the men hunt. Immense numbers of Buffalo are killed for meat only, and in summer and other seasons, when the skin is comparatively bare of wool or hair, and consequently worthless. The robes taken in winter are best. Probably not over a tenth of those slaughtered furnish us robes—so that the whole number of Buffalo killed during the season will reach 800,000.

THE EFFECT OF BULLYING.—The bullying tone of the Southern extremists is having its effect upon Northern men of all parties. The Boston *Courier*, a zealous "Fusion" and Bell-Everett Organ, gives the following sensible remarks of one of its correspondents:

> "For the political conduct of the Yanceys, Keitts, Iversons, and Browns of the South, we have nothing but defiance. We will not turn on our heel to conciliate them, or to change their purpose of treason and anarchy. We wish the land was rid of them forever. As for the election, on one point we are agreed; that the sensible men of the South are not to be ruled by the raving demagogues, who threaten periodically to shatter the glorious structure bequeathed by our sires. What is to become of our boasted liberty if men are to be brow-beaten at the polls with Southern menaces? Perhaps it would be a wholesome punishment to the querulous little State of South Carolina—the only really troublesome member of the Confederacy, to thrust her out, *nolens volens*, beyond the pale of the sympathies and regards of the United States of America."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER writes to the *Evangelist* concerning an interview with the President elect and his wife at Chicago. He says:

> "After seeing how freely the people gathered at Mr. Lincoln's parlor door, and how familiarly they knocked thereat, I took the liberty of sending in my card, and was invited very promptly to his apartments. As soon as I entered the 'man with the patriarch's name' stood before me—not quite so tall as the Kentucky giant, and not quite so thin as Barnum's five skeleton—but certainly quite tall and lank enough for gracefulness. He does not look like the melancholy prints in the shop windows. Homely as he is, (that is the very word, homely—a plain, homespun, home-loving, unpretending character) his face is not unattractive. His eye is good—his hair glossy—his voice has a clean-cut distinctness, that must make him a pleasant public speaker. His manner is exceedingly genial. He grasped my hand warmly—put me at ease by a cordial recognition, and led me at once to the other side of the room, where sat a refined and not unhandsome lady, whom I soon found was 'the little woman down the street' to whom he first made known the news of his nomination last Spring. 'Here, my dear, is ——,' was his homely introduction; and I was domesticated at once. She will do the honors of the White House, I doubt not, gracefully. They seemed a whole-souled, unpretending couple; chatted cordially about churches, pastors, &c., &c., and did not betray the slightest sense of having lost their balance by sudden promotion. Of Mr. Lincoln, the politician, I say nothing; but Lincoln, the man, I was delighted with."

THE SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.—The N. Y. *Times* of Tuesday publishes the following letter, which may be accepted as a "sign of the times:"

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1860.

> The excitement here is merging into sullenness; and the conviction grows stronger that the experiment of secession *is sure to be tried*. The evidences of public sentiment received here from various sources seem to indicate that the secessionists would be satisfied with nothing less than continued control of the Government by operation of new amendments to the Constitution,—and that even those classes in the North who are suffering most by the pending paralysis in trade and finance, are nearly unanimous in the determination *never* to assent to the extension of Slavery another inch—or to any new guarantees for its protection.
>
> Nevertheless the prevailing tone here is moderate—and the Republicans certainly are saying or doing nothing calculated to fan the flames.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.—The following dialogue occurred in the Senate on Monday last:

> Mr. Hale—It seems the newspapers greatly misrepresent what I say. He says I said I wanted to wait on Mr. Buchanan, and ask him to send an army down to coerce South Carolina.
>
> Mr. Pugh—I said I saw it so stated.
>
> Mr. Hale—I never said so. I never had an idea of Mr. Buchanan sending an army down to South Carolina. I believe instead of sending an army to South Carolina, he would get on his knees before the people of that State and beg them for God's sake not to force him to do so before the 4th of March. [Laughter.] This is the condition I believe that Mr. Buchanan occupies.
>
> Senator HALE is "sound." He appreciates Mr. BUCHANAN exactly.

FOR STRONG MEN.—Dr. G. B. WINSHIP, the strong man, is lecturing at New Haven, Conn. He ordered, for the evening of the 13th inst., "one strong, tight, handsome, flat-hooped barrel of flour; ten kegs of nails—each of the kegs of the largest size—weight, 106 pounds; four scantling, 4x5, eight feet long; eight planks, two inches thick, six feet long, six and twelve inches wide, two tressels or horses, six and a half feet high and seven feet long to bear ten or twelve hundred pounds." Lecturers on "muscular philosophy" will please take note of the apparatus required for successful prosecution of the theme.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—LOUIS NAPOLEON has complimented Capt. MAFFIT, of our Navy, in an autograph letter, upon his efficiency in breaking up the slave trade, by way of encouraging the New Southern Confederacy to be erected upon the idea of its being re-opened.

ARKANSAS—OFFICIAL.—The official vote of Arkansas is as follows: BRECKINRIDGE, 28,732; BELL, 20,094; DOUGLAS, 5 227.—BRECKINRIDGE over BELL, 8,638; BRECKINRIDGE over all, 3,411.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN ON THE CRISIS.—The Washington *Constitution* has made the astounding discovery that, in all their suggestions for conciliation and compromise, the Republicans manifest a "dogged determination to keep the North in possession of Lincoln." That innocent, high-toned advocate of harmony evidently thinks it very unreasonable on the part of the Republicans, that they do not forthwith force Mr. Lincoln to resign and permit the South to elect a President more to their liking. Or in default of this, they cannot refuse to permit the South to amend the Constitution so as to suit themselves, and render it impossible for the coming administration to move a step or lift a finger without their consent "If the North insists upon being master," —says the *Constitution*,—that is, if the North insists upon installing in power the President who has just been elected,—"it must be content to limit its authority to its own people, its own affairs, its own territory."

This is the style of compromise which the Executive organ at the Capital considers adapted to the emergency. It is by such gentle admonitions as these that it expects to reconcile the country to its schemes of conciliation. Its grand panacea for the troubles at the time is to reverse the verdict of the people at the last election.

The simple truth is, the *Constitution* wishes for no peace which shall leave the Republicans the power just placed in their hands. It prefers secession, disunion, anarchy,—anything rather than the installment of a Republican Administration over the Government of the United States. Its steady aim is to encourage the Disunionists,—to feed their hatred of the North,—to impose upon them the belief that they have no security for their rights within the Union, and that self-protection requires them to secede. It is utterly incapable of anything but the most bitter partizan views of this or any subject, its steady aim now is, not to save the Union, but to defeat and destroy the Republican party.—*N. Y. Times.*

* WHY is an andiron like a yard-stick?—Because it has three feet.

On What they Feed.

To show upon what stuff the South Carolina disunionists are wont to feed, and what effect it has upon them, we copy the following speech of Ex Gov. ADAMS, made at Columbia, in response to a serenade, on the night of Dec. 7th

> "Ex-Gov. Adams said that the Abolitionists were our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessings they were about to confer, they are entitled to our warmest gratitude. [Laughter.] Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. If, to-morrow morning, they repealed every Anti-Slavery law, and said they would never whisper the word "negro" again, he would still cut loose his connection with them. [Laughter.]
>
> The climate, the soil, and the habits of the people rendered it unsafe for Texas and Maine to be under the same Government.—The idea of our forefathers, that representation was the bulwark of protection for the Union, had proved a failure, if 90 Southern men, were they all Calhouns in intellect, would not weigh against 140 of the Lowejoys and Hickmans. Our ancestors made a sad blunder when they went into partnership with the Pilgrim Fathers, who came across the ocean in search of toleration, but became the most relentless persecutors in the world. They threw the tea overboard, but they did it like thieves, wearing the guise of Indians, and knowing that no indictment would lay against them. [Laughter.] It was true, the Revolutionary War commenced then, but the biggest part of the Revolutionary War was fought at the South, after Washington took charge of the army. Their courage, like Bob Acre's, oozed out at their fingers' ends. [Laughter.]
>
> He would not go into the history of tariff, and show how it swindled the South; but the pension system was adopted 30 or 40 years after the Revolution, when it was supposed most of the old soldiers were dead, and New England immediately turned out more soldier claimants than were enrolled in the whole Revolutionary army. [Laughter.] If secession brought peace, he hoped we would enjoy its introduction; but if it brought war, we were the most unfortunate people on earth, for we had not bread and meat enough to feed the people who would come here to help us fight our battles. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe war would come of it; and, if they wanted our blood, invite them to the banquet Throw away the scabbard, and let them understand we will neither give nor ask quarter. [Applause.]
>
> They might overrun the country, but if we were animated by the spirit of our fathers, the swamps which protected Marion were here yet, and the soil grows as good potatoes now as then. [Applause.] He did not have much confidence in Virginia, because she refused to treat with the Commissioner of South Carolina. It was just as hard to turn a Virginian as a Louisianian sugar planter. If she would secede, then he would listen to her. In conclusion, he said that on the 17th, 18th or 19th, he did not know which, but as soon as the ordinance could be drawn, he would vote to secede, and stay in secession till doomsday." [Loud applause.]

Fraternity Lecture.

Mr. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin addressed a large audience at Tremont Temple in the Fraternity course, last evening, taking for his subject the topic of "Free Speech." He suggested by recent events in that building. He said that his lecture had been written within two days, and was delivered instead of that on "American Civilization," previously announced, by permission of the committee. He argued that free speech was a long established institution in this country, and the people had become so habituated to a ready expression of their opinions, that it was a sort of second nature to them. Of all the people on earth, they were the least likely to be carried away by mere eloquence. The heart might be touched, the sympathies moved, while the mind carried on its operations quite unaffected by outward influences.

This state of things is noticed in the lowliest conditions of life in America, where every man is accustomed to form his own opinion on all matters of public interest. Daniel Webster's massive eloquence thrilled the hearts of his countrymen as no other orator's could, but he made a speech one 7th of March that killed him; a speech that was in opposition to the conscience of New England, and from that hour he was a dead man, politically speaking. So it was with Douglas in the last campaign, and malicious people said if he had made fewer speeches, he would have received more votes. No one supposes in case the friends of John Brown, on that Monday, had advocated an immediate foray upon the South for the purpose of releasing the slaves, that any man would have been found shouldering his musket and starting upon such an expedition, and yet those men had a right to discuss such topics without interruption, should they choose so to do.

The mob of respectable gentlemen which broke up the meeting did it to conciliate their Southern customers. Why not rather get up a counteracting meeting? Why not call a meeting at Faneuil Hall? Have they not patriots on their side whose voices will put down those of Fred Douglas and Wendell Phillips. (A voice—"No." Great laughter and applause.) You will observe, I put the question, and it is answered. Mr. Everett is certainly desirous of making another speech. He will be delighted to review once more the horrors of negro insurrection, to invoke the spirits of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, who, he generously forgets, were thoroughly anti-slavery.

The lecturer knew about the talk at the great Union-saving meeting at Faneuil Hall, for he was present. There was patriotism rather liberal from Lincoln, patriotism rather whining from Everett, and patriotism rather vindictive from Cushing; and how did the Southern members of Congress take this toadying at Boston? Why, they pitched into Lincoln because he made an anti slavery speech, into Everett because he didn't make an anti slavery speech, and into Cushing because of approval of Lincoln's anti-slavery speech. It is a little singular that the Tremont Temple mob did not tar and feather James Redpath, hang Wendell Phillips, and burn Fred Douglas alive—that would have pleased the South immensely.

Mr. Schurz said in his closing remarks, that he thought the cause of free speech would soon right itself in this country; his fear was of the effect the story might have upon the millions of souls in the Old World, who consider the success or failure of our Republic as settling the question of the possibility of self-government among men. He was very loudly applauded throughout.—*Boston Courier.*

A STRANGE STORY.—It was rumored in this city yesterday that Caleb C. Woodbury, who we all supposed was dead, was seen in Chicago not long since.

It will be remembered that he was Post master at White Pigeon, in this State, was arrested for robbing the mail, examined by U. S. Commissioner Wilkins, and held to bail in $4,000, or in default to be imprisoned in the jail of St. Joseph county. Also, that he was taken home by U. S. Deputy Marshal Moore, on the 18th of August last, to procure bail, if possible, and that while in his own house he retired to his chamber to change his clothes and take a short nap, and that not making his appearance in due time, the chamber door was burst open and he was found lying dead in his bed. The fact that he had bought strychnine, and the presence of some of it in the room, led naturally, to the belief that he committed suicide by its use. There the matter ended, and Deputy Marshal Moore came home.

Now it is stated, that within a few weeks, Woodbury was seen and spoken to by an old acquaintance in Chicago, or near there, and that the story having reached White Pigeon, his supposed grave was opened, and the coffin found to contain only a stick of wood.

Such is the statement of a man from that section, and we understand the U. S. authorities here will investigate the matter immediately.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

MR. DALLAS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Among the invitations at Windsor Castle, we find the name of Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister. This mark of attention on the part of Her Majesty, following so closely upon the return of the Prince of Wales from America, is regarded as a graceful acknowledgment, on the part of our Sovereign of the cordial reception given to the Heir Apparent, by all classes in the United States, from President Buchanan down to the mobs of the large towns, the capital of Virginia alone excepted.

The American Minister and Mrs. Dallas left the Castle on the 10th.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Another Cure.

WAUWATOSE, Milw., April 15, 1857.

MESSRS. B. PAGE, Jr. & Co.—GENTLEMEN:—During the past seven years I have suffered from all the ills incident to a weakness of the digestive organs. At times—being seized with an extreme loathing of food—I have not tasted nourishment for days; and again, when an appetite partially returned, the stomach was unable to retain what was eaten. At the suggestion of a friend, who had received much benefit, in a similar case from your Holland Bitters, I procured a bottle, and before I had taken half of it, experienced much relief; and now, after having continued its use for a short time, enjoy excellent health.

Yours, &c., J. MASTER.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPEDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Mr. Ward's Grocery Store.

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of literature, science and Arts ever offered in this city, comprising Annuals and elegantly illustrated Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. dec5 CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! Furs!!!!

LARGE SALE BY CATALOGUE.

Valuable Furs and Robes at Auction, AT MY AUCTION ROOM.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 20TH, AT 10 o'clock, I will commence and sell for two days, the largest and best assortment of Fine Furs ever offered in this city. The stock consists of genuine Hudson Bay Sable, Mink and Fitch, Martett, Silver mink, Lynx, Raccoon, and a full assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Fur Caps, Fur Capes, Fur Muffs, Victorines, Circulars, Pelerines, Cuffs, and a large assortment of Children's Furs. Great bargains to the trade. Also, Gloves, and a splendid assortment of Shawls, Scarfs, Gloves, and and an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes, in Hudson Bay, Grizzly Bear, Fox, Coon, Buffalo, Cashmere, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above stock of Furs are direct from New York, and manufactured for first class city retail trade, expressly, and will be warranted as represented, to every purchaser. The Goods can be examined on Tuesday. Sale positive. Animals in every instance at par. dec14 CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CLOTHING.—OVERCOATS, DRESS Coats, Frock Coats, and Business Coats, will be sold every day and night at Auction, or at private sale, at twenty-four per cent. discount to New York sale. CALEB WALL.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, a Corporation duly established by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, did execute to the subscribers, on the first day of March, in the year A. D. 1858, a certain deed, whereby all their railroad, from its eastern termination in the village of Manitowoc, to the Fox River, at the village of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, being forty-nine miles in distance, is granted and to be conveyed, together with all and singular the rights and franchises of the said railroad company, then or thereafter acquired, for rights of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all bridges, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which would be thereafter owned or so acquired by said Company, within the limits aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were granted to said railroad company for depot or station purposes, or which should be thereafter procured therefor, with all the buildings standing or which should be thereafter erected thereon, and all locomotives, tenders passenger cars, freight cars, shops, tools and machinery owned or thereafter to be acquired by said railroad company, and belonging or appertaining to the said railroad constructed and to be constructed within the limits aforesaid, together with all the rights and property, pertaining to said railroad, with its said rights, and all its rights, credits and franchises hereafter acquired, as would be conveyed to the subscribers, to be held by them in trust for and as a security to the bondholders of said company, for the payment of the bonds of the said company issued by said mortgage deed, and of the interest thereon as it should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed it is provided that if the said railroad company should fail, neglect or refuse to pay the principal sum, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company secured by said mortgage deed, at any time when the same shall become due, and payable according to the tenor of said bonds, or any of them, or the coupons thereof, for the space of sixty days from and after such default, failure, neglect or refusal, in case such default, failure, neglect or refusal shall continue for the space of sixty days, then the subscribers hereto were authorized and directed by said mortgage deed, upon the written request of the holders of one-fourth part of the bonds of said company issued under said mortgage deed, then outstanding unpaid, to enter into said premises, real and personal estate, and property, rights and franchises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all the said mortgage bonds as should then remain unpaid, to be sold at public auction, in the village of Manitowoc, in the state of Wisconsin aforesaid, or in the city of New York, or in either or both of them, after the expiration of sixty days from and after such default, failure, neglect or refusal, in case such default, failure, neglect or refusal should continue for the space of sixty days, by giving public notice in one newspaper of each publication in each of the cities of Manitowoc and New York, for the space of three weeks successively next preceding the day so fixed and directed for the removal and sale of the mortgaged bonds aforesaid, and on such sale to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a deed or deeds sufficient in the premises in the law to convey the same, which will be a bar against the said company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, and the personal estate, property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

And whereas, the interest now becomes due on the first sixty bonds of said series, issued under said mortgage deed, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars, and sufficient deed of conveyance in the premises for the same, which will be a bar against the said company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, and the personal estate, property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority in us vested by said mortgage deed, we will, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at the office of the said company, in the city of Sheboygan, in the county of Sheboygan, being forty-nine miles in distance, a transcript and to be conveyed, together with all and singular the rights and franchises of the said railroad company then or thereafter acquired, for rights of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all bridges, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which would be thereafter owned or so acquired by said Company, within the limited aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were granted to said railroad company for depot or station purposes, or which should be thereafter procured therefor, with all the buildings standing or which should be thereafter erected thereon, and all locomotives, tenders passenger cars, freight cars, shops, tools and machinery owned or thereafter to be acquired by said railroad company, and belonging or appertaining to the said railroad constructed and to be constructed within the limits aforesaid, together with all the rights and property, pertaining to said railroad, with its said rights, and all its rights, credits and franchises hereafter acquired, as would be conveyed to the subscribers, to be held by them in trust for and as a security to the bondholders of said company, for the payment of the bonds of the said company issued by said mortgage deed, and of the interest thereon as it should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed it is provided that if the said railroad company should fail, neglect or refuse to pay the principal sum, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company secured by said mortgage deed, at any time when the same shall become due, and payable according to the tenor of said bonds, or any of them, or the coupons thereof, for the space of sixty days from and after such default, failure, neglect or refusal, in case such default, failure, neglect or refusal should continue for the space of sixty days, then the subscribers hereto were authorized and directed by said mortgage deed, upon the written request of the holders of one-fourth part of the bonds of said company issued under said mortgage deed, then outstanding unpaid, to enter into said premises, real and personal estate, and property, rights and franchises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all the said mortgage bonds as should then remain unpaid, to be sold at public auction, in the village of Manitowoc, in the state of Wisconsin aforesaid, or in the city of New York, or in either or both of them, after the expiration of sixty days from and after such default, failure, neglect or refusal, in case such default, failure, neglect or refusal should continue for the space of sixty days, by giving public notice in one newspaper of each publication in each of the cities of Manitowoc and New York, for the space of three weeks successively next preceding the day so fixed and directed for the removal and sale of the mortgaged bonds aforesaid, and on such sale to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a deed or deeds sufficient in the premises in the law to convey the same, which will be a bar against the said company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, and the personal estate, property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

And whereas, the interest now becomes due on the first sixty bonds of said series, issued under said mortgage deed, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars, and sufficient deed of conveyance in the premises for the same, which will be a bar against the said company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, and the personal estate, property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority to

Special Notices.

American Watches,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A Gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a Gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1859.

These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a timekeeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1859.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a good looking watch, "warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. We *do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be since it has correctly varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer* an American watch.

Office of the Tribune, } New York, Oct 27, 1859.

American Watch Company, Waltham.

Gentlemen,—Having carried one of your watches for the last eight years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 2, 1860.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ultimo, we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,

S. W. & W. A. TOWNEY,

Contractors on the Rail and Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.

BOSTON, Sept. 27, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 29th of February, 1859, when I let it run down, was two second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours truly

JAMES H. CLAPP,

Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass; Horace Greeley; Frank Leslie;

Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Cary, N. Y.;

Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Norman Ward, Wis;

Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Bartlett, West Pt;

Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A;

E. I. Prime, D. D., Wh't Plt: Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.;

Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition in the female system in which these Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4831, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

General Agent for the United States,

H. H. HUTCHINS,

No. 13 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son.

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Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it in whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other druggists. nov19dlm

INFLAMMATIONS.

N. BINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Utica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed: also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas by which so many valuable lives were lost I treated it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands and Chilblains, are completely cured by two or three applications of the Magnetic Ointment.

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers.

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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for cough, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rival in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other druggists nov19dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat;
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and by druggists. nov19dlm

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisement. nov22k3t3w3m

TABLE CUTLERY.

THE BEST STOCK OF IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY in this market, can be found at BIAR & PERSONS, 156 East Water street. Also, common Cutlery of every description at the lowest prices. nov24

THE SENTINEL.

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CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7.00
do	do six months	4.00
do	do three months	2.00
do	do one month	75
Papers to the Trade, per hundred		2.50
DAILY, by mail, per annum		7.00
do do	six months	3.50
do do	three months	1.75
do do	single copies *five cents.*	
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum		4.00
do	six months	2.00
do	three months	1.00
WEEKLY, per annum		2.00
do	six months	1.00
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CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY:		
To clubs of four (one address) per annum		5.00
do do five do do do		6.00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,

Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE.

[CONTINUED.]

The confidence of Sir Peter Parker in an easy victory was unshaken. To make all sure, he exercised a body of marines in the art of entering forts through embrasures; intending first to silence Moultrie's battery, then to land his trained detachment, and by their aid enter the fort. His presumption was justified by the judgment of Lee. That general, coming down to the island, took Moultrie aside and said: "Do you think you can maintain this post?" Moultrie answered, "Yes, I think I can." But Lee had no faith in the spirited defence, fretted at the too easy disposition of Moultrie, and wished, up to the last moment to remove him from command.

On the twenty-third an unfavorable wind prevented the joint attack. On the twenty-fifth the squadron was increased by the arrival of the Experiment, a ship of sixty guns, which passed the bar on the twenty-sixth. Letters of encouragement came also from Tonyn, then Governor of East Florida, who was impatient for the attack on Georgia; he would have had a body of Indians raised on the back of South Carolina; and a body of royalists to "terrify and distract, so that the assault at Charleston would have struck an astonishing terror and affright." He reported South Carolina to be in a "mutinous state that delighted him; the men would certainly rise on their officers; the battery on Sullivan's Island would not discharge two rounds." This opinion was spread through the fleet, and became the belief of every sailor on board. With or without Clinton's aid, the Commodore was pursuaded that with his trained seamen and marines, he could take and keep possession of the fort, till Clinton should spend as many troops as he might think proper, and who might enter the fort in the same way."

Captain Lamperer walking with Moultrie on the platform, and looking at the British ships-of-war, all of which had already come over the bar, addressed him: "Well, Colonel, what do you think of it now?" "We shall beat them," said Moultrie "The men-of-war," rejoined the captain, "will knock your fort down in half-an-hour." "Then," said Moultrie, "we will lie behind the ruins and prevent their men from landing."

On the morning of the 28th, a gentle seabreeze prognosticated the attack. Lee, from Charleston for the tenth or eleventh time, charged Moultrie to finish the bridge for his retreat, promised him re-enforcements, which were never sent, and still meditated removing him from his command; while Moultrie, whose faculties, under the outward show of imperturbable and even indolent calm, were strained to their utmost tension, rode to visit his advancing guard on the east. Here the commander, William Thompson, of Orangeburgh, of Irish descent, a native of Pennsylvania, but from childhood a citizen of South Carolina, a man of rare worth in private life, brave and intelligent as an officer, had, at the extreme point, posted fifty of the militia behind sand-hills and myrtle bushes. A few hundred yards in the rear he guarded breastworks that had been thrown up, with three hundred riflemen of his own regiment from Orangeburg and its neighborhood, with two hundred of Clarke's North Carolina regiment, two hundred more of the men of South Carolina under Horry; and the raccoon company of riflemen. On his left he was protected by a morass; on his right by one eighteen pounder and one brass six pounder, which overlooked the spot where Clinton would wish to land.

Seeing the enemy's boats already in motion on the beach of Long Island, and the men of war loosing their topsails, Moultrie hurried back to his fort at full speed. He ordered the roll to beat, and officers and men to their posts. His whole number, including himself and officers, was four hundred and thirty five; of whom twenty-two were of the fourth regiment of artillery, the rest of his own regiment; men who were bound to each other, to their officers, and to him, by personal affection and confidence.—Next to him in command was Isaac Motte: the Major of his regiment was the fearless and faultless Francis Marion. The fort was a square, with a bastion at each angle; built of palmetto logs, dove-tailed and bolted together, and laid in parallel rows sixteen feet asunder; between these rows the space was filled with sand. On the eastern and northern sides the palmetto was only seven feet high, but it was surrounded by thick plank, so as to be tenable against a scaling party; a traverse of sand extended from east to west. The southern and western curtains were finished with their platforms on which the cannon were mounted. The standard which was advanced to the southeast bastion, displayed a flag of blue with a crescent, on which was emblazoned Liberty. The whole number of cannon in the fort, the bastions, and two cavaliers, was but thirty-one, of which no more than twenty-one could at the same time be brought into use; of ammunition there was but twenty-eight rounds for twenty-six cannons. At Haddrell's Point across the bay, Armstrong had about fifteen hundred men. The first regular South Carolina regiment, Christopher Gadsden, occupied Fort Johnson, which stood on the most northerly part of James Island, about three miles from Charleston, and within point-blank shot of the channel. Charleston was guarded by more than two thousand men.

Half an hour after nine in the morning, the commodore gave a signal to Clinton that he should go on with the attack. An hour later and the ships of-war were under weigh. Gadsden, Cotesworth, Pinckney and the rest at Fort Johnson watched all their movements; in Charleston the wharves and waterside along the bay were crowded with troops and lookers on. The men of Carolina must foil their adversary, or their city may perish; their houses be sacked and burned, and the savages on the frontier start from their lurking places. No grievous oppressions weighed down the industry of South Carolina; she came forth to the struggle from generous sympathy, and now the battle is to be fought for her chief city and the province.

The Thunderbolt, covered by the Friendship, began the action by throwing shells, which it continued till more than sixty were discharged; of these some burst in the air; one lighted on the magazine without doing injury, the rest sunk in the morass, or were buried in the sand within the fort. At about a quarter to eleven, the Active, of twenty-eight guns, disregarding four or five shots fired at her while under sail; the Bristol, with fifty guns, having on board Sir Peter Parker and Lord William Campbell, the Governor; the Experiment, also of fifty guns, and the Solebay, of twenty-eight, brought up within about three hundred and fifty yards of the fort, let go their anchors with springs upon their cables, and began a most furious cannonade. Every sailor expected that two broadsides would end the strife; but the soft, fibrous, spungy wood of the palmetto withstood the rapid fire, and neither split nor splintered, nor started, and the parapet was high enough to protect the man on the platforms. When broadsides from three or four of the men-of-war struck the logs at the same instant, the shock gave the merlons a tremor, but the pile remained uninjured. Moultrie had but one-tenth as many guns as were brought to bear on him, and was moreover obliged to stint the use of powder. His guns accordingly were fired very slowly, the officers taking aim, and waiting always for the smoke to clear away, that they might point with more precision. "Mind the commodore, mind the fifty-gun ships," were the words that passed along the platform from officers and men.

"Shall I send for more powder?" asked Moultrie of Motte.

"To be sure," said Motte.

Moultrie wrote to Lee. "I believe we shall want more powder. At the rate we go on, I think we shall; but you can see that. Pray send us more, if you think proper."

More vessels were seen coming up, and cannon were heard from the north-east.—Clinton had promised support; not knowing what else to do, he directed the batteries on Long Island to open a cannonade; and several shells were thrown into Thomson's intrenchments; doing no other damage than wounding one soldier. The fire was returned by Thomson with his one eighteen pounder; but from the distance, with little effect.

At twelve o'clock the light infantry, grenadiers, and the fifteenth regiments embarked in boats, while floating batteries and armed craft got under weigh to cover the landing; but the troops never so much as once attempted to land. The detachment had hardly left Long Island before it was ordered to disembark, for it was seen that "the landing was impracticable, and would have been the destruction of many brave men without the least probability of success." The American defences are so well constructed, the approach so difficult, Thompson so vigilant, his men such skillful sharpshooters, that had the British landed, they would have been cut to pieces. "It was impossible," says Clinton, "to decide positively upon any plan;" and he did nothing.

An attack on Haddrell's Point would have been still more desperate; though the Commodore, at Clinton's request, sent three frigates to co-operate with him in that design. The people of Charleston, as they looked from the battery with senses quickened by the nearness of danger, beheld the Sphinx, the Acteon, and the Syren, each of twenty-eight guns, sailing as if to get between Haddrell's Point and the fort, so as to enfilade the works, and when the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat.—It was a moment of danger, for the fort on that side was unfinished. But the pilots kept too far to the south, so that they ran all three upon a bank of sand, known as the Lower Middle Ground. Gladdened by seeing the frigates thus entangled, the people at Charleston were sway-d alternately by fears and hopes; the armed inhabitants stood every one at his post, impatient but that they might be called to immediate action, hardly daring to believe that Moultrie's small and ill furnished garrison could beat off the squadron, when behold! his flag disappears from their eyes. Fearing that his colors had been struck, they prepared to meet the invaders at the water's edge, trusting in Providence, and preferring death to slavery. In the fort, William Jasper, a sergeant perceived that the flag had been cut down by a ball from the enemy, and had fallen over the ramparts. "Colonel," said he to Moultrie, "don't let us fight without a flag."

"What can you do?" asked Moultrie; "the staff is broken off."

"Then," said Jasper, "I'll fix it on a halberd, and place it on the merlon of a bastion next the enemy;" and leaping through an embrasure, and braving the thickest fire of the enemy, he took up the flag, returned with it safely and planted it, as he had promised, on the summit of the merlon.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

E. W. CARPENTER

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office, No. 5 Kneeland's Block. aug21d?d1y

RANDALLS & GIFFORD,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICES, Young's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. W. RANDALL, E. M. RANDALL. O. P. GIFFORD. oct21d?3m

A. HENRY BIELFELD,

CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 259 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. sp8d1y

CARLOS CLIDDEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan13?3d1y

A. H. PARKISH. A. ROSENTHAL.

PARKISH & ROSENTHAL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 319 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec31?d1y

UPHAM & GRAHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. New Post Office Building, second floor. apr16d1y

JAMES H. DODGE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Particular attention given to the collection of Debts throughout the State. Office No. 4 Mitchell's Block, Milwaukee, Wis. feb29?6d1y

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—201 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin Street, in Martin's Block. apr25d1y

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PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER, OVER the Marine Bank, 215 East Water Street, Milwaukee, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as Maps, Plans, Checks, Drafts, Views of Buildings, Show Cards, &c., &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to getting up Rail Road Maps, Bond &c. my12?615d1y

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Market Square, - - - Milwaukee,

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THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Wetherbee Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been put in complete repair, provided with new furniture throughout: and is now ready for the reception of Guests. Accommodations first rate, and terms moderate. The situation is among the most pleasant and central in the city.

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PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTers. Studio, Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Street, over Van Cott's. dec31?3d1y.

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INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING AND COMPOSITION.

TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIRteen weeks, twice a week, $25.00; Per quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $15.00. Orders may be left at Mr. Hemstreet's Music Store, at the office of Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 37 Third street, opposite the Lafrenz R. R. Depot.

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DEALER IN

Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps,

Safety Fuse, Bagshot Robes, Indian Goods, and the

NEWHOUSE ANIMAL STEEL TRAPS,

AGENTS FOR SHOT MANUFACTORIES. Dealers supplied with Steel Traps at Manufacturer's Prices.

17 Wisconsin Street Milwaukee.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for all kinds of Furs and DEER SKINS.

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New Haven Printing Ink Mills,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

S. H. KEELER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long used in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, *and in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.*

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPTEST ATTENTION.

We call attention to the following list of prices:

S. H. KEELER & SON,

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NEWS INK from	15 to 25 cts
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RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORS, GOLD SIZE, POSTER INKS, &c., &c.

nov8k3?3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOE MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 20 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all good druggists. oct2k16ddeodeow

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POISON IN HAIR DYES!

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DECLARED HARMLESS!

By

Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York, The first analytes in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. de23l?7d&wlm

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

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FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 81 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE first hands, one of the LARGEST AND FINEST stocks of

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.,

ever brought to the city of Milwaukee,

Have a full and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, HONEY, SAGO, MACE, NUTMEGS, DRIED PRUNES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c., &c.

Also, a full supply of PRESERVED FRUITS, WEST INDIA AND UNITED STATES

Also, a large assortment of SMOKED FISH, AND PICKLED LOBSTERS, CLAMS, SALMON, Bass, &c., &c., which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW RATES.

It is not necessary that we should enumerate or make any show about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of three same grades and qualities which the old concern has always sold, and which have always given satisfaction, and to which we invite a call.

Also, are still a receipt to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods pertaining to the line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East, delivered at Depot.

Goods delivered to any part of the CITY FREE.

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mar31?605d1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country Merchants to the large assortment of goods in above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the old stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as the same class of goods can be purchased in the trade.

TEAS—Best in the market. Oolong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

COFFEES—Rio, Laguira, &c., &c.

PICKLES—Chow Chow, Pickles, plain and mixed, Oysters, Lobsters, &c., &c.

FRUIT—Dried Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Sultana, Anchovy, Catsup, Tomato, &c.

MUSTARD—French and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent and Variegated.

CORDIALS—Of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-five cents to $7. With every other article in his line of business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may be assured he will offer them goods at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction: and to entice merchants to remember they can at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, as from you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1860. oct24?d1y

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GROCERY STORE!

—AT—

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,

Is filled with the choicest Stock of

FINE GROCERIES!

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILwaukee, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.

Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase

Fine Wines, Champagnes,

Choice Liquors, Cigars,

Sauces, Pickles, Condiments;

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.

Sole agent in this city for the Prince Imperial Champagne.

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Always on hand the CELEBRATED MONUMENTAL ALE. dec27

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IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

☞ Guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted on them in the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable while the name is allowed to be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

For sale by BULLOCK & J. H. BURKE, Agents, 86 Church Street, New York. sep13?3m

Paper Hangings, &c.

Paper Hangings!

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Paper Hangings, Decorations,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES!!

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FOR CASH FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Of every quality and price.

PAPER SHADES, GREEN PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLAND'S CURTAIN FIXTURES, &c.

Window Shades of Every Description

Made to Order on Short notice.

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THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG men of Wisconsin in particular, and of the Western and North-western States generally is respectfully called to the advantages which the Institution offers for the acquisition of a knowledge of

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And commercial pursuits generally. It is now in a flourishing condition, and its nursing under A. CRANDEN and INCORPORATION, are large and commodious, and are fitted up in splendid style. On introducing the subject to the student, is filled carefully, step by step through the fundamental and general features of the science; and when these are fully realized, he is required to make a series of business transactions and merchandizing, training and adjusting contracts, purposes, sales, &c., &c., making the necessary entries in the original and auxiliary books, in precisely the same manner and order as they are made by the skillful Book-Keeper, in the country-counter actual business.

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The best Course of a full course of instruction, with the privilege of completing the same at any time, including penmanship thus affording a life Scholarship, $40. Shining, Steamboating, Railroading and business of Company

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Kansas Border War.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Mound City, (Kansas,) dated the 8th, to the *Democrat*, says all is quiet there. No arrests made. Montgomery, Jennison, Seaman and others are not to be found.

Gen. Harney has ordered two companies of infantry under Major Wessett and Capt. Lyon to be stationed at Mound City; two companies of dragoons under Capt. Steele at Fort Scott.

Gen. Harney wished to proclaim martial law, but Gov. Medary would not consent, preferring that the United States Marshal should make arrests, and prisoners be tried by Territorial law.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says that Adson, (who was wounded,) and Bull, who escaped from Walker's, were found yesterday secreted in the woods. They were surrounded and ordered to surrender. After conferring together, they drew their pistols and repli-d that they would die first. They were immediately rushed upon and killed.

Sloop Upset.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,—3 P. M.

The sloop Garret Demarest, from New York, was upset in a squall last night, at Irvington.

A sailor named Moore, of Oswego, will probably die, his legs having been badly frozen. They were not rescued till 7 o'clock this morning. Persons heard them but would not help them.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Union Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

A meeting of prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State was held at noon to day, at the office of Richard Lathers on Pine street, to consult as to the best means to be adopted to avert the danger now threatening the Union, and to assure to the South sufficient protection to their constitutional rights within the Union.

The meeting was called by a circular addressed to leading citizens, without distinction of politics, and was well attended.—Among those present were Ex-President Van Buren, Ex-Congressman Israel D Hatch of Buffalo, Washington Hunt, Watts Sherman, Erastus Brooks, Jas. T. Brady, Edwin Croswell, Wilson G. Hunt, C. Comstock, of the Albany Atlas and Argus, Girard Hallett, Jas. W. Beekman, Fernando Wood, Augustus Schell, Richard Lathers, and many other gents of prominent position as merchants and public men. The condition of the Union was freely discussed, and several suggestions made, one of which was that Millard Fillmore be requested to proceed to South Carolina, as Commissioner from the State of New York, to exhort temperate action and delay on the part of the former State.

It was understood that Mr. F. would accept the duty if desired, but he expressed the belief that the mission would be unsuccessful unless he could bear with him some authorized pledge of conservative policy, from the party about to assume the control of the general government.

No definite action has yet been determined on by the meeting.

Charles O'Conner presided at the Union meeting, and speeches were made by John A. Dix, John McKeon and others. Mr. McKeon expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved, that it would be a peaceful separation until after the 4th of March, and that civil war will then ensue.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKeon's speech which was an earnest appeal for the correction of Northern public sentiment in regard to the slave States, Hon. D. S. Dickinson addressed the meeting. He prayed with Daniel Webster that when his eyes should turn to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, he might not see it shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union. The public sentiment of the North must be changed. He had little faith in meetings. The South saw with just fear that in a little while the North will have two-thirds of the Senate and House. The repeal of laws will not satisfy the South.—They know that a stream cannot by any natural process be made to raise higher than the fountain.

The North must get rid of its pernicious sectional sentiment, a sentiment propagated by dangerous political and ministerial men. It was absurd to say that all this would blow over. He who says so is a demagogue or is mad. South Carolina on the 17th or 18th of this month will go out of the Union; the next of the Cotton States will follow, and in time every slave-holding state. This he regarded as certain as that the sun will rise. The North should repeal all its unfriendly laws, and in their place should set up a different public sentiment, as the brazen serpent was set up in Israel, that all who have been bitten by the poison serpent of abolitionism may look upon it and be healed. Mr. Dickinson was frequently greeted with applause during the delivery of his speech.

Hiram Ketchum spoke more hopefully, and believed that public sentiment at home might be reached and corrected; at least, he was for making the effort.

Letters were then read from a large number of distinguished gentlemen residing in different parts of the State, after which Hon. M. Fillmore, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, and Richard Lathers, Esq., were appointed committee to visit the South

Among the letters read were those of Millard Fillmore, Washington Hunt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Judge Page, John A. Greene, and others.

From the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The New Mexican Mail, in charge of Conductor Coon, with dates to the 26th arrived last night.

Mr. Whitney, Post Master at Santa Fe, came through as passenger. He reported very dull times in New Mexico, also that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming a very serious aspect.

At McNee's Creek the mail party was charged upon by 30 Comanche Indians, and it was only by decided and prompt action that they were not overtaken by them. The Indians were well armed with rifles. After detaining the mail about an hour they left the mail party and then retreated to a train seven miles behind them.

The outgoing mail was also forced to return to Pawnee Fork.

Mr. Whiting says that from the Cimoane to Pawnee Fork Indians were seen every day on the high ridges, and that there is no doubt but they will cut off all small parties traveling the road.

Since the raid on Mr. Walker a few days ago and the subsequent killing of the two men that escaped, the citizens of this county have organized themselves into patrol companies, and should any more such bands make their appearance they will be summarily dealt with.

What the Secessionists Demand.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 16—9 P. M.

It is understood that Senator Toombs is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in reference to the 5th article of the Constitution. He says if the Constitution should be amended, the amendments should be such as neither could be evaded or resisted by the abolition States, and such as would give full and ample security to Southern rights. He adds, that if the Republican party will vote for those amendments, or even a majority in good faith in favor of them, they can easily be carried through Congress, and then he thinks it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action, or amendment in regard to the personal liberty bills. If the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in this, then he urges Georgia to secede at the latest by the 4th of March. The legislature will adjourn next week. Nothing of general interest is transpiring.

Matters at the South.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15—9 P. M.

Many coincide with Hon. W. C. Rives, in his letter to Representative Boteler, that a firm and dignified demand for our constitutional rights would be considered by the North. A more general sentiment is that disunion cannot be avoided, and that Virginia must go with the South.

The snow here is quite deep, and no trains have arrived this evening.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The small pox is still raging here; there have been two new cases.

The Extradition Case Decided.

TORONTO, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The court of Queen's Bench decision in the Extradition Case of the fugitive slave Jones, alias Anderson, was rendered this A. M. in favor of giving up the prisoner to the U. S. authorities. One of the Judges dissenting, an appeal has been made. The prisoner is strongly guarded. No attempt at rescue was made but much excitement prevails.

Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The Calhoun Block was burned last night. Loss $100,000. Insured $30,000.

Gen. Pickens Elected Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The South Carolina Legislature elected Wm Pickens Governor on the seventh ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: Pickens 82; Johnson 64; Scattering 12.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

It is understood that the sloop of war, Brooklyn, is to be prepared for sea at once, and held ready to proceed to Charleston to aid in the defence of the Government Forts at a moment's warning. The order has created quite a stir among the naval men.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The steamship Vigo from Liverpool arrived. News anticipated.

The Saxonia and City of Washington sailed to-day for Europe, the former with $460,000 in specie.

Railroads.

☞ NOVEMBER, 1860.

NEW AND FAVORITE

Express Passenger & Freight Line

LOW RATES AND QUICK TIME,

BY THE

Detroit and Milwaukee Railway,

In connection with the

NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER CABIN STEAMSHIPS "DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."

ONE OF THESE STEAMSHIPS WILL leave the Dock (foot of Milwaukee street) Milwaukee, daily, (except Sunday) at 5 P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with Express Train for Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

☞ Mark all Freight "Via D. & M. R.," and save time and money.

Offices:—Milwaukee, 220 East Water Street, and Wisconsin river depot. JAMES HUMES, Receiver. O. H. WHITMAN, Gen. Traveling Agent. THOS. FORGENS, City Agent.

In Detroit, Office—Dock foot of Milwaukee street.—W. H. GRAHAM, Agent.

Grand Haven Office—Dock foot of Milwaukee street.—W. H. GRAHAM, Agent.

WM. BURNS, Pass. Agent. W. K. MUIR, Gen. Sup't.

D. & M. R. Office, November, 1860.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN

AND

BARABOO VALLEY R.R.

OPEN TO SUN PRAIRIE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 25th, and until further notice, Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Wisconsin street, (over Menomonee River,) at 4 P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with Express Train for Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Returning, leave Sun Prairie at 8:30 A. M., Columbus at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 11:45 A. M., in time to connect with the trains of Chicago & Milwaukee R. R. for Chicago; and with Steamers of the Detroit & Milwaukee Line, for all points East. Through tickets to Detroit, Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. at the Junction for Whitewater, Janesville, &c., with the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. at Watson, for Geneva, Elgin, Aurora, and the Lake Shore, Oshkosh and all points to the North and North-West.

Connections are made with Stages at Sun Prairie for Madison, Lodi, Merrimac, Baraboo, &c., and Columbus for Fall River, Hamburg, Lodi, &c., &c.

E. P. MERRILL, Sup't.

Nov. 24th, 1860. nov26-d86dly

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J. & J. F. LAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Flour, Game, Poultry, Beans, Grain, Potatoes,

And all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

33 North Market St., & Clinton St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

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BERTHELET & WOLLEY,

Produce Commission Merchants,

216 WEST WATER STREET,

Kilbourn's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS of Produce.

☞ REFER TO Alex. Mitchell, Banker, Milwaukee; Bridge, Lewis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Bradford Brothers, Milwaukee; F. K. Worthington, Buffalo; Bartlett & Fellows, Albany; Bartlett, Patrick & Robinson, Boston; Rowland & Clarke, New York.

sept26-d2dly

ANGUS, SMITH & CO.

STORAGE, FORWARDING

And Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGE ELEVATOR Warehouse at the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroads. Liberal advances made on property in store, or for shipment to eastern markets.

oct12-d2dly

CUSHMAN, SPENCE & CO.,

FLOUR RECEIVERS

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

14 COMMERCIAL, Cor. CHATHAM ST.,

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REPRESENTED IN MILWAUKEE BY Chas M. Cushman, Counting Room No. 3 City Bank, corner of West Water and Wisconsin, and will make liberal advances on approved merchandize. dec6-d3dly

VANDERCOOK & NORTON,

GENERAL

Produce & Commission Merchants,

NO. 346 THIRD STREET,

(Two doors north of Railroad Pass. Depot,)

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☞ Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made. sept28-d3dm

HELLOCK & STRONG,

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PROPRIETORS OF THE FIRE-PROOF brick Warehouse and Elevator, South Water street, at the terminus of the Lake Shore Rail Road, which connects with the Racine & Mississippi R. R. forwarding reports, &c.

Having completed all their arrangements for receiving and shipping, and having a number of first class connections, are prepared to store all kinds of grain on the most reasonable terms, making liberal cash advances when desired.

Orders for the purchase of all kinds of produce, either by the cargo or otherwise, respectfully solicited. aug15dw1ar

ROBERT READ,

(LATE OF M. H. READ & SON, ALBANY,)

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASES ARE SO. Licited, and advances made on consignments.

Refer to

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS of Produce to Boon, Martin & Co., New York; Roberts & Dilworth, Philadelphia; Martin, Cook & Co., New Orleans; and to Secor, Jr., Toledo.

☞ New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, Old Rock Rye and Rye Whiskey. Imported Brandies and Wines always on hand, particularly adapted to the trade. ☞ REFER TO Alex. Mitchell, Banker, Milwaukee; Marshall & Ilsley, Bankers, Milwaukee; Secor & Son, Toledo; Peter Donegan, " myl-d3dly

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WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON consignments of produce to W. H. Newman & Co., New York. Office, CLARKSON & CO., Milwaukee. CLARKSON, HUNTER & CO., Milwaukee, Toronto, C. W., Wis.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IVORY Handled Cutlery, Common and Plated Blades, Plated Spoons and Forks of Rogers Bros. Manufg. Co. Stamp, Round and Butcher Knives, Carvers and Steels, Saw Knives, &c very low for cash.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY P. M., Dec. 15th, 1860.

The week closes without any material change in our money market. A very decided improvement in financial affairs has taken place at New York, and this has to some extent removed the despondency prevailing a week ago, but still a general stringency pervades the money markets of the West, and in fact business of all kinds is at a dead stand. Exchange is difficult to be obtained at any price; 5 ⅌ cent. prem. is the nominal rate, and selling only to customers at that. The improvement at New York is chiefly due to the favorable monetary news from England, our "panic" not proving as contagious as had been feared, and also the commencement of a liberal specie movement from Europe to this country in return for our exports of produce. Should the late advices from England be confirmed by the next arrival, it will go far towards restoring our monetary system to a healthy condition; but until the political troubles that disturb the country are definitely adjusted, we cannot look for a complete restoration of confidence, or a return of that commercial prosperity which recently seemed to surely dawning upon the West.

The arrivals of produce and pork continue comparatively trifling, the farmers being loth to part with their wheat or hogs at present prices, and for currency, which is only available within the limits of our own State, and not exempt, in certain contingencies, from depreciation there. Our banks are now taking Illinois currency at ¾ cent discount, and it generally passes from hand to hand at par. Gold nominal, ly worth about the same as Exchange.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Money and Exchange unchanged. Stocks dull and lower; but since the board there is more firmness. C & R I 94; C & T 23¾; G & C 61; I C scrip 55¾; Pan 119; M S 125½; do gtd 56¾; M C 45; C H & Q 69; Hud 87¾; Erie 35¾; N Y C 78¾; I C bds 87¾; Erie 81; 74; Brock Water loan 74; N C 77½; Va 74; Tenn 73, C S 74 @ 76. At the Second Board stocks opened a shade better, but closed feverish and unsettled. I C scrip 56¾; Erie 27; Harlem 13¾; G & C 61; C & R I 46¾; N C 6's 95; Erie 6's 87½; Pacific Mail 75; American Exchange Bank 87; N Y C 78¾.

MONEY MATTERS AT CHICAGO.

The *Tribune*, of Saturday morning, says:

Nothing has occurred in financial matters to-day to vary the stereotyped dullness that has prevailed for the past week. The banks confine their transactions to receiving deposits, paying checks, buying what little struggling exchange makes its appearance, and distributing it among their customers. A good photo of business paper for discount would be regarded with almost wonder. In the meantime currency is accumulating, and with present prospects the surplus is not soon likely to find employment. Our city bankers are carrying an immense amount of it, and while the interests of course, lookup for the first of January, or as soon as their books go up to old figures, their interest at 7 ⅌ per cent on their investment, while the people are paying 10 per cent for private exchange. Let our bankers, how be so amended that a few sharpers cannot make a very handsome income on what they owe the public.

Exchange to-day has been quiet at former quotations. Buying ¼@¾; selling 10 per cent premium. Customers, only, are supplied. Outsiders have to pay ¾@¼ per cent. above current rates to customers.

The European news, published this morning, was decidedly favorable. It produced, however, no effect upon our money market here beyond inspiring a more cheerful feeling in financial circles and better hopes for the future. There is, so far as the news would indicate, no panic in England in regard to American securities, and no danger that considerable quantities will be sent home for sale.

The general money market is easy; probably it was never so in the history of the city. First class paper could be placed at 10 per cent outside the banks, and 10@15 per cent is about the range for any that would pass at all. There is scarcely any first class paper offering.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY P. M., Dec. 15, 1860.

The wheat market to-day was at a stand, buyers offered 70@72c for No. 2 and No. 1 spring in store, but up to the close of Change no sales of any consequence were made. The general disposition is to hold, and sellers are encouraged in pursuing this course by the continued lightness of receipts. No transactions in flour were reported. A limited amount might be sold at $3,75@4,00 for good to choice country Extra. Coarse grains are unchanged. There is a moderate local demand for corn at 32c, and some enquiry for oats, both for home consumption, and to store at 29c.

Dressed hogs were firm and in fair demand at $5@5,50 ⅌ cwt for light to extra heavy. The receipts for the week are only 1,175 head, against 5,163 in the corresponding week last year.

The receipts of flour and grain for the past week, exclusive of deliveries by teams, have been from the following sources:

	Flour, Wheat,	Oats,	Corn,	Barly,	Rye,
By M. & Miss. R. R....	629 10,851	58	1054	85	96
By C. & M. R. R....	3254	5706	184	70	1749
By M. & L. V. R. R....	262	858			
By C. & G. T. R....	0 2	1952	280		520
By Lake.....	105	522			
Total.....	4021 12,375	695	1164	2257	95
In 1859.....	1613	6195	4791	1158	1230

The weekly receipts of flour and grain since January 1st will be found in the annexed table:

Weekly Receipts of Flour and Grain.

Weeks.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
Jan. 7	24124	44104	1664	2129	1090	198
do 14	2257	41879	4272	8967	2000	28
do 21	4264	54893	6290	5697	4979	58
do 28	4097	58875	7240	1857	5902	155
Feb. 4	3819	57159	5454	1547	5301	502
do 11	2093	45290	5977	3077	1975	613
do 18	2084	38535	5643	4057	2170	518
do 25	2261	40259	6226	2703	2023	61
Mar. 3	3075	54755	4740	2961	2956	305
do 10	3717	59015	1167	253	3565	56
do 17	5864	99897	4317	3404	5410	53
do 24	6540	94509	3097	5784	5902	199
do 31	4625	74130	1540	535	2076	79
April 7	2246	31212	2021	1159	1910	311
do 14	2084	28854	5650	905	1194	97
do 21	5665	59440	5145	2274	2951	20
do 28	5372	71145	3952	2013	3511	121
May 5	5148	74692	4015	6305	1918	187
do 12	5301	105102	2515	2570	2106	338
do 19	6510	113626	6125	2911	914	69
do 26	5211	97314	12126	1890	903	263
June 2	2763	43150	1069	1967	473	404
do 9	6795	132925	8196	2105	630	304
do 16	7547	142629	4769	9282	657	552
do 23	4730	71713	1490	9228	256	60
do 30	2830	62691	2126	5230	1810	410
July 7	1955	36219	2254	3816	79	206
do 14	1976	13787	1589	5102	574	284
do 21	950	15062	2253	4574	553	1058
do 28	302	7479	2268	4553	210	1573
Aug. 4	1218	4062	1750	2903	535	1105
do 11	520	12667	2211	1828	709	140
do 18	1159	69e5	3561	1972	256	7815
do 25	3192	105701	2927	796	1083	1120
Sept. 1	5662	127000	3000	1000	1000	1920
do 8	6016	000951	529	146	2772	15
do 15	7312	161671	851	396	1620	115
do 22	9931	256140	70	1150	2130	1673
do 29	10834	282603	571	1000	2000	2110
Oct. 6	9955	253757	708	3109	2176	1023
do 13	13125	340115	530	300	3745	357
do 20	14207	000909	1069	1317	4113	1120
do 27	10602	277001	1745	956	5113	1670
Nov. 3	12000	000000	1000	1567	3000	1000
do 10	10475	297482	1000	1890	2875	943
do 17	12000	000000	1795	2496	5010	670
do 24	10270	000000	1400	3000	4141	278
Dec. 1	6274	0000	1210	3858	3000	218
do 8	6073	15000	2225	5187	5031	96
do 14	6124	00715	925	1304	2247	90
Total.....	276012	5103382	151005	111444	105703	27505
In 1859.....	279199	4847677	845917	150760	221852	23253

Reducing flour to bushels, we have an aggregate of 1,931,969 bushels of grain received thus far this year. The local deliveries will increase this amount to about *seven millions* of bushels.

Two or three of our subscribers have called upon us to find the prices of lumber in Milwaukee, and although we have referred to the commercial columns of all the Chicago papers we could find every other article of trade mentioned; we look in vain for lumber. Perhaps there is none in Milwaukee?—*Madison Patriot.*

Our Madison friend will find the prices of lumber in the present issue of the SENTINEL, and will find them quoted regularly once a week. It is not customary to publish the prices of lumber oftener, because, unlike most other articles quoted in our market reports, it does not usually fluctuate in value from day to day, and whenever a change does take place during the intervening period, we generally make it a point to inform our readers of the fact.

MILWAUKEE RECEIPTS.

The receipts at tidewater on the Hudson, of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the last week of December, 1859 and 1860, have been as follows:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu
1860.....	93,000	1020000	58000	76000
1859.....	88000	2154000	60000	277000
Inc.....		866000	282000	
Dec.....	92000			195000

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1859 and 1860, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu
1860.....	1173 m	19567000	1422000	1871000
1859.....	2 93000	31169000	24662000	6295000
Inc.....	871000	14442000	11824000	1576000
Dec.....				

Reducing the wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts in 1860 is equal to 6,161,250 bbls flour.

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 14.

Receipts at Chicago, yesterday, included 1,569 bbls flour, 16,021 bus wheat, 4,532 bus corn, 936 bus oats, 709 bus rye, 1,962 bus barley, 261 dressed and 1,521 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The receipts of hogs to-day were 1,521 live and 261 dressed. The demand for live hogs was active, both by shippers and packers, and the market was firm at $4,40@4,75. Several choice lots were held for higher figures, but buyers would not go beyond $4,75. Dressed hogs were in good demand at prices advanced 12½c—the sales ranging from $5,10@5,75.

The provision market continues exceedingly quiet. A lot of 70 bbls pork was sold to-day at $15,50 for light, and $15 for heavy mess; and a few small lots of country meats at 7½c for packed hams, and 6½c for green hams. Lard is quiet but firm at 10c, at which 100 tres was sold. Tallow is firm at 6½c.

The freight engagements are quite, and prices declined 1½@2c, with light transactions at 7½@7½c for No. 1 spring, and 7@7½c for No. 2 do. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers would not meet holders, and the sales were comparatively light at $3,15@3,40 for fair to good spring extras. Corn was firm but inactive, with sales of mixed at 32½c in store. Rye and barley were neglected. A prime lot of Timothy seed changed hands at $2,20. Hides and canals quiet. Highwines dull at 15c. Alcohol 33½@36½c.

Weekly Review of Milwaukee Produce Market.

SATURDAY P. M., Dec. 15, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts 4,424 bbls. The market has been very dull, but prices are about 25c better than at the close of last week, a moderate demand existing at a range of $3,50@4,00 for ordinary to choice country Extras.

Rye Flour—$2,25@2,50 ⅌ bbl.

Buckwheat Flour—$1,50 ⅌ cwt.

WHEAT—Receipts 20,715 bus. The improved aspect of financial affairs at New York has brought about a slight recovery of the wheat market, and prices close 2c better than last week. To-day buyers offered 70@72c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store. Sales from day to day have been as follows: *Monday*—1,600 bus No. 1 spring at 66c in store; 700 bus No. 2 at 63½c; 1,610 bus do at 69c in store; 20 bus winter at 74c. *Tuesday*—1,570 bus No. 1 spring at 65c in store; 1,050 bus No. 2 at 63c in store; 250 bus Club at 65c delt; 300 bus Extra at 70c delt. *Wednesday*—Buyers offered 66@67c for No. 2 and No. 1—sellers holding for better prices. *Thursday*—350 bus No. 1 at 51c in store; 3,200 bus do at 72c in store; 1,125 bus do at 72c delivered; 8,000 bus No. 2 at 71c in store; 250 bus do at 70½c in store; 700 bus do at 71c in store; sellers offered 72c for Extra club. *Friday*—1,000 bus No. 1 spring at 71c in store; 1,400 bus do at 72c in store; 1,500 bus do reported to bear 75c (?); 1,750 bus No. 2 at 70c in store; 2,500 bus Extra at 79c; and 800 bus do at 80c. *Saturday*—The market was firm, but there were no sales made in store, sellers holding. A bagged lot of 452 bus No. 1 was sold at 72c, and 54 sacks white winter at 80c.

DRESSED HOGS—The market closes firm at $5@5,50 for the range of weights. Sales:

Monday—
- 10 hogs, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4,75@5,00;
- 22 do do 210 do 4,75@5,12½;
- 15 hogs averaging 225 lbs, at $5,00;
- 18 do do 210 do 5,00;
- 10 do do 205 do 5,00.

Tuesday—
- 5 hogs averaging 175 lbs at $4,75;
- 12 do do 190 do 5,00;
- 6 do do 200 do 5,00;
- 6 do do 210 do 5,00;
- 6 do do 225 do 5,00;
- 6 do do 220 do 5,00;
- 5 do do 205 do 5,00.

Wednesday—
- 7 hogs averaging 220 lbs, at $5,00;
- 5 do do 230 do 5,25;
- 8 do do 250 do 5,50;
- 7 do do 240 do 5,00.

Thursday—
- 40 hogs dividing on 200 lbs at 5@5,25;
- 11 do do 200 do 5@5,25;
- 10 do averaging 225 lbs at 5,25;
- 22 do do 270 do on p. t.

Friday—
- 11 hogs, averaging 210 lbs at $5,25;
- 17 do do 220 do $5,25;
- 11 do do 220 do $5,25;
- 63 do do 220 do 5@5;
- 20 do do 200 do $5,25;
- 26 do do 235 do $5,25;
- 5 do do 270 do $4,87½;
- 10 do do 255 do 5,40.

Saturday—
- 8 do averaging 240 lbs at $5,00;
- 23 do do 225 do 5,00;
- 9 do do 230 do 5,00;
- 20 do do 225 do 5,00;
- 20 do do 200 do 5,00.

COARSE GRAINS—Prices remain about the same as last week. Shelled corn is selling to a moderate extent at 32c. Oats are in good demand at 29c. Barley 87@90c for common to Extra. Rye 55@56c.

HIDES—Green hides declined ½c yesterday. Present quotations are:

Green—4½@5c;

Green Salted—6@5½c;

Dry Salted—10@11c;

Dry Flint—12@12½c.

PROVISIONS—A sale of 500 bbls mess pork was made in the early part of the week at $13 for January delivery, and later 200 bbls for present delivery at $14. Present quotations for round to small lots are as follows:

Mess Pork—$14@15 ⅌ bbl;

Prime Pork—$12 ⅌ bbl.

Extra Prime Mess—$18@18,50.

Mess Beef—$7,50@8 ⅌ bbl.

Hams—Sugar cured 11c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Firkin 9@10c; fresh 11@14c for common to choice. Receipts 11,350 lbs.

EGGS—14@15c by the bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$2,00@2,50 ⅌ bush.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys are bringing 7@8c ⅌ lb; Chickens 4@5c.

GRASS SEED—Timothy $1,50@1,90 ⅌ bus; Clover nominal—none in market.

SPIRITS—Lower; Highwines 15½@16c, Alcohol 35c; Whiskey 15@16c.

SALT—Present prices are:

Common Fine—$1,75 ⅌ bbl.

Ground Solar—$1,90 ⅌ bbl.

Coarse—$2,50 ⅌ bbl.

Dairy—Per bags of 28 bags $1,00.

HAY—Timothy $9@10 ⅌ ton; March $6@7,00.

WOOD—Mixed $2,50@3,00 ⅌ cord; clear beech and maple $3,75@4.

Milwaukee Lumber Market.

(FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1860.)

Receipts of lumber, shingles and lath, for the past week, and for the whole season are:

	For the week.	For season.
Lumber, feet.....	1,129,000	20,123,000
Shingles.....	150,000	12,511,000
Lath, ?.....		2,504,000

We have corrected our figures for the season by adding 902 000 feet lumber, landed by the schooner *Marquette* some time ago, but not reported at the Custom House. There has been nothing doing in the lumber market during the past week, except in a retail way. We are indebted to Messrs. Hougnton Bros., lumber dealers, corner of Third and Tamarack streets, for the following list of yard prices:

Clear Flank.....	$ 20,00
Clear Boards.....	25,00
2d Clear Flank.....	20,00
2d Clear Boards.....	20,00
3d Clear Boards.....	16,00
Select Common Flooring.....	24,00
Clear Dressed Flooring.....	22,00
2nd Clear Flooring.....	20,00
Common do.....	17,00
Clear Siding.....	18,00
2nd Clear Siding.....	16,00
Common do.....	14,00
Common Boards.....	12,00
Fencing.....	12,00
Second and Scantling (short).....	12,00
do do (long).....	13,00
Pickets, ?M.....	12,00
Lath.....	2,50
Shingles, best warranted.....	3,00
do A.....	2,50
do No. 1.....	2,00
Cedar Posts.....	10@12½c

Railroad Receipts.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15.

By Mil. & Mississippi Railroad:

Flour, bbls.....	499	Wheat, bus.....	10,451
Hides, No.....	120	Corn, bus.....	1,093
Dressed Hogs, No..	457	Barley, bus.....	83
Cattle, head.....	4	Rye, bus.....	98
Eggs, bbls.....	10	Oats, bus.....	58
Sundries, lbs.....	18,000	Timber, lbs.....	5,822

By La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R:

Flour, bbls.....	3,051	Wheat, bus.....	8,356
Dressed Hogs, No..	585	Barley, bus.....	1,744
Hides, No.....	670	Oats, bus.....	181
Butter, lbs.....	1,554	Corn, bus.....	70
Eggs, bbls.....	7	Cranberries, bus....	39
Sundries, lbs.....	67,508	Lumber, ft.....	12,425
Pig Iron, tons.....	10		

By M. Wat. & B. V. R. R:

Flour, bbls.....	231	Wheat, bus.....	5,514
Dressed Hogs